Depletion of Ground Water

*352. SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey about the rapidly depleting level of ground water in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of such survey done in the States, with State-wise breakup; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to arrest the decline of the ground water level in these States during the last two years and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Long term observations of ground water level by the Central Ground Water Boards have shown gradual decline in the level of ground water in some pockets of various States as per details given at Statement.

(c) The steps taken by the Union Government to prevent decline in the level of ground water include :

(i) Circulation of A Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable Legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

(ii) Formulation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the State Governments in artificial recharge of ground water. The Scheme is at consultation stage.

(iii) Circulation of a Manual on artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

(iv) Implementation of Central Sector Scheme or recharge of ground water by Central Ground Water Board in Maharashtra, Karnataka, NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh in co-ordination with concerned State Governments.

STATEMENT

List of districts with pockets where fall in Ground Water levels is more than 4 metres and 2 to 4 metres on long term basis (1980-93) Pre-monsoon situation.

State	District with fall more that 4 metres	District with fall 2 to 4 metres
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	-	Medak, Rangareddy, Hyderabad.
Punjab	Amritsar, Jallandhar Firozpur, Ludhiana, Faridkot, Fatehgarh, Sangrur, Patiala, Kapurthala.	Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur
Haryana	Kurukshetra, Kaithal Karnal, Panipat, Gurgaon, Mahendra-garh,Rewari	Sonipat, Hissar, Jind Faridabad, Rohtak
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda, Farukhabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Nainital, Bulandsahar, Agra, Mathura, Lalitpur.	Mujaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Badaun, Etah, Etawah, Barabanki Rai-Bareilly, Azamgarh Saharanpur, Rampur
West Bengal	Midnapur	Murshidabad, West Dinazpur, Maca, Darjeeling Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Purulia.
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Keonjar, Cuttak, Dhenkenal, Ganjam, Koraput.
Rajasthan	Nagaur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Tonk, Sawaimadhopur, Dausa, Alwar, Sikar, Pali, Dholpur, Jaisalmar, Sirohi, Jalore, Jodhpur	Ajmer, Churu, Udaipur, Dungarpur.
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain, Dewas Shahjahanpur, Dhar, Sagar, Bilaspur, Raipur, Sarguja, Guna, Narsinghpur	Sehore, Betual, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Mandla, Jabalpur, Damon, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bastar, Sidhi, Dewas, Datia, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Shivpur, Rajgarh, Seoni.
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Uttar Kannada, Dharwar, Bellari, Shimoga, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Kolar, Gulberga	Tumur, Bidar, Dakshin Kannada.
Tamil Nadu	Salem, South Arcot, Chengalanna, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tanjavur, Puddukottai, Kamrajar Thirunaganar	Dharmpuri, North Arcot, Periyar, Kottabamman

Kala-Azar

*353. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons died of Kala-Azar in various States during 1996;

(b) the States, where this disease has taken an epidemic form;

(c) whether the Government have adopted any action plan to combat this epidemic;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several deaths are taking places due to Kala-Azar every year; and

(f) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of this disease in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b). As per reports received from the concerned State, 538 deaths due to Kala-azar occurred in Bihar and 10 deaths in West Bengal in 1996 upto September. Kala-azar is endemic in Bihar and West Bengal.

In the State of Bihar, incidence of the disease had shown a declining trend in 1994 and 1995 compared to 1992 and 1993. However, in 1996 there has been an increase in incidence as well as deaths particularly in the districts of Darbhanga, Samastipur and Madhubani in the State of Bihar. There has also been an increased of cases in West Bengal.

(c) to (f). In order to maintain the declining trend of the disease, the Central Government has been providing insecticide (DDT) and anti-Kala-azar drugs to the States for undertaking spray operations and rendering effective treatment under the Centrally Sponsored Kala-azar Control Programme. The operational cost is required to be borne by the State Governments. Implementation of the programme being primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the State of Bihar has been repeatedly asked to implement the Programme effectively from time to time. Central teams were deputed to the State to guide the State health Authorities. An Expert Team was constituted in May, 1996 for assessment of Kala-azar situation in Bihar and West Bengal and suggest remedial measures to contain the disease, which has been completed.

As a long term measure, preparation of a Contingency Plan for vector borne diseases including kala-azar has been taken up for being provided to the State Governments highlighting endemic areas and specific location requiring attention from the point of view of prevention, spraying during transmission period and treatment.

[Translation]

Development of Indian System of Medicine

*354. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to develop Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy, Naturopathy and other indigenous systems of medicine in the country;

(b) the details of the colleges and Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Naturopathy systems of Medicine in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether funds have been provided by the World Health Organisation and other foreign organisations for developing such systems of medicine in India;

(d) whether Union Government propose to help voluntary organisations and private institutions for developing such systems of medicine and educational institutions in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) The Government have set up a new Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in March 1995 for the development and promotion of these systems including Yoga & naturopathy in the country. Details are as follows :-

(i) Strengthening of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy Educational Institutions; Assistance is given for upgradation of facilities in educational institutions of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(ii) Standardisation of Indian System of Medicine and Homoepathy Drugs, strengthening of Drug Control in Indian System of Medicine and setting up of Laboratory facilities for the testing of Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy Drugs.

(iii) Re-orientation training to in-service Teachers, Physicans and Researchers.

(iv) Development and cultivations of Medicinal plants used in Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy medicines.

(v) Strengthening and Establishment of premier institutes in these Systems of Medicine such as National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta, Institutes of Post-Graduate Training and research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidhyapeeth, Delhi; National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore and National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune

(vi) Research in Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy is supported through various Central Councils of Research in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy, Yoga and Naturopathy.

(b) Details of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy colleges is as per Statement-I.

(c) World Health Organisation has been providing modest assistance for organising seminars, workshops and procurement of some equipment.

(d) and (e). The Union Government has been assisting voluntary organisations and Private Institutes. Details are as per Statement-II.